

ABSTRACT

There is provided a method of reducing biofilm formation by biofilm-forming bacterial strains such as *E. coli*, *Salmonella*, *Klebsiella*, or a related gamma proteobacteria. CsrA activity levels in the cell may be modulated to impact biofilm formation and glycogen metabolism. CsrA levels may be modulated by modulating the expression of *csrB* RNA and UvrY and BarA gene products. By increasing levels of CsrB, BarA or SdiA in a bacterial cell or increasing the rate of UvrY phosphorylation, one can increase the levels of active UvrY in the strain. There is also provided a modulator of CsrA activity in a bacteria comprising a nucleotide sequence containing the sequence element CAGGAUG.